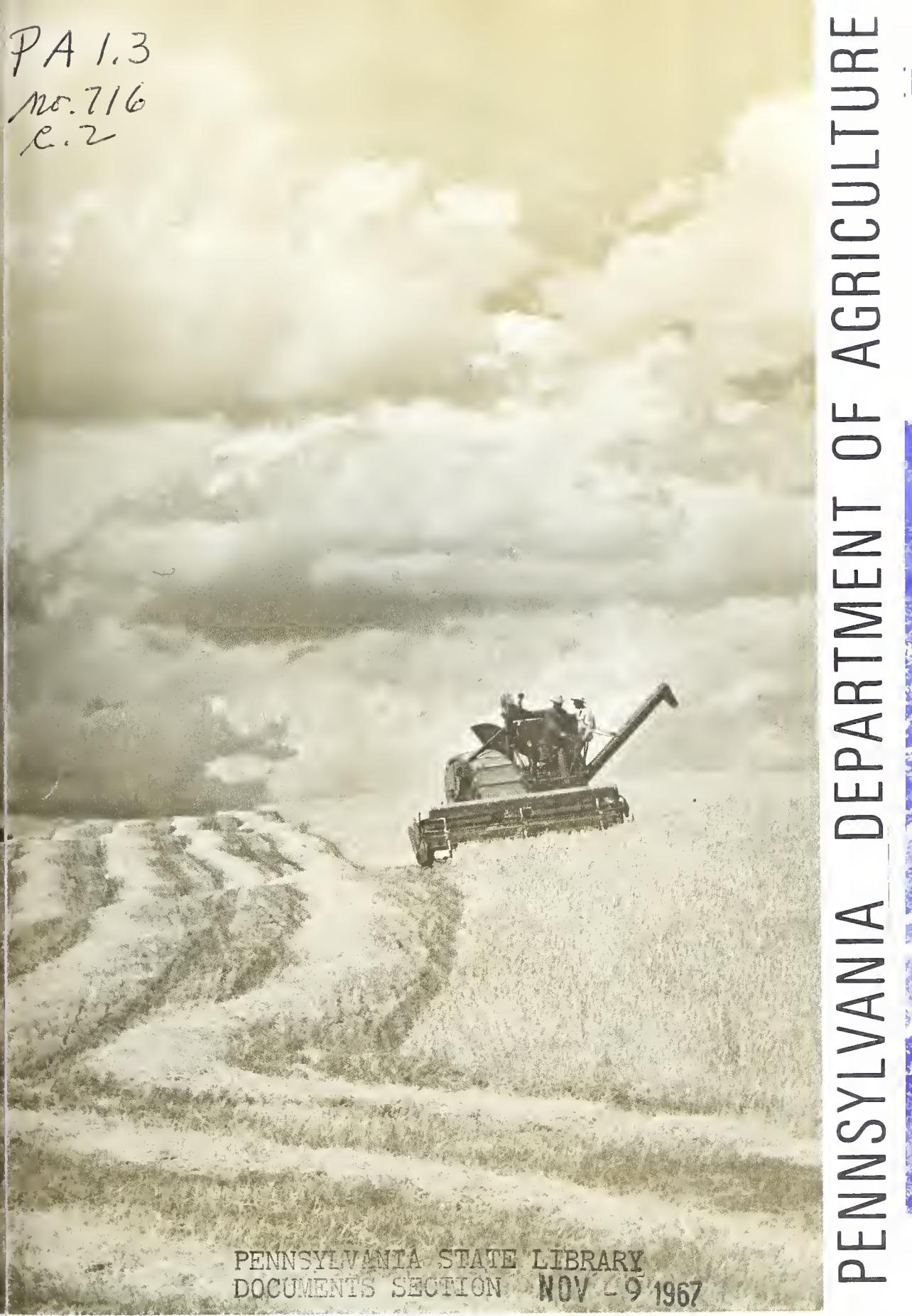


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FISCAL YEAR
1966 - 1967

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL BULLETIN

NO. 716

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

RAYMOND P. SHAFER, GOVERNOR

Department of Agriculture

LELAND H. BULL, SECRETARY

VOL. 50

NO. 2

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Central offices of all Bureaus and Commissions are located in the Agriculture Building, 2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg. The Farm Show office is on the second floor, front, of the Farm Show Building, Cameron and Maclay Streets, Harrisburg.



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

L. H. BULL
SECRETARY

The Honorable Raymond P. Shafer
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Governor:

I have the honor to send you the report
of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
for the fiscal year 1966-67.

Respectfully yours,

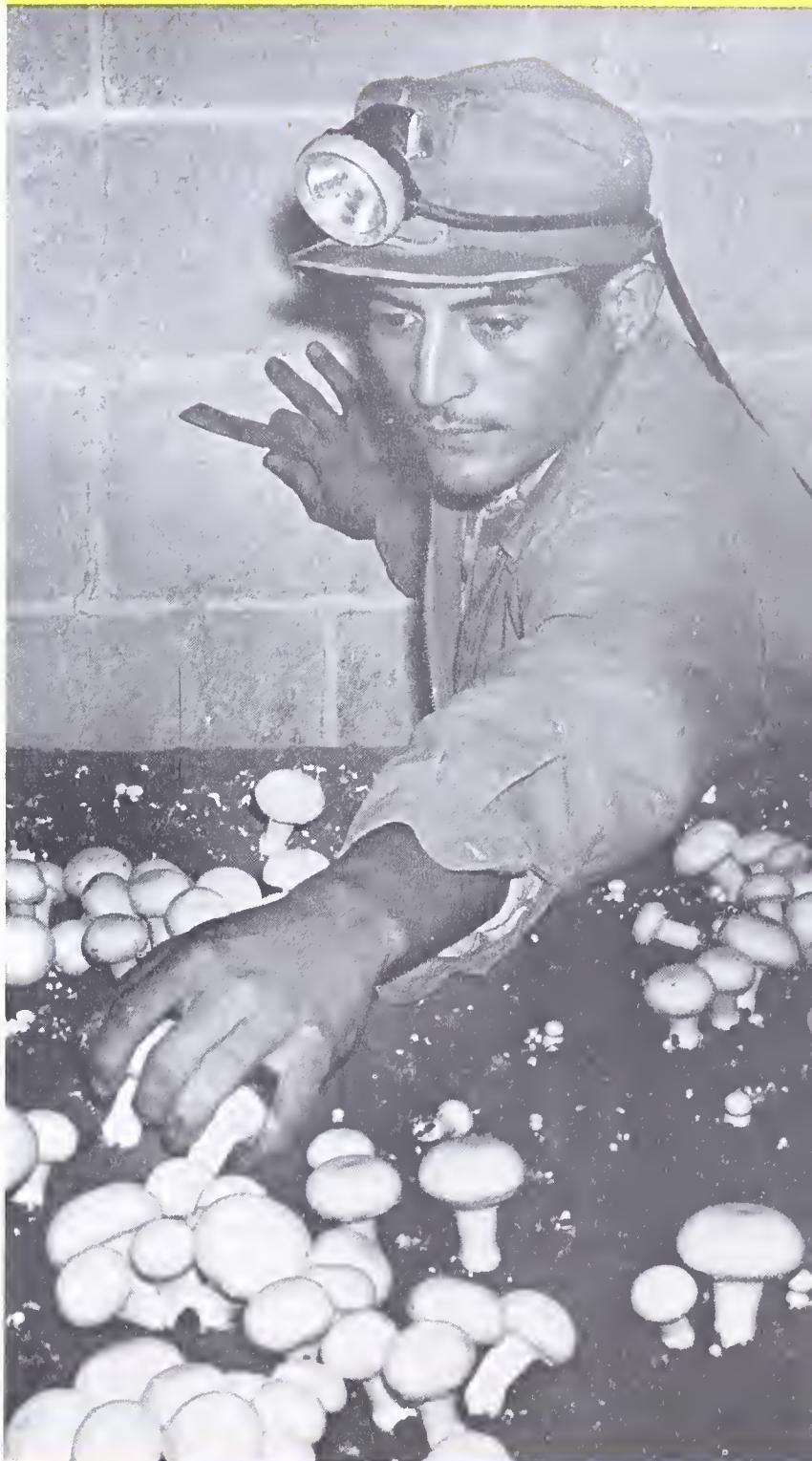


L. H. Bull



LELAND H. BULL
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

HIGHLIGHTS



4th IN EGG PRODUCTION





5th MILK PRODUCTION





SIXTH DROUGHT
HAMPERED GROWTH

GENERAL SUMMARY

Pennsylvania, already dehydrated by four consecutive years of dry weather, experienced one of its driest years in 1966.

As a result of the continued drought, 47 counties were declared disaster areas.

Dried up pastures forced dairymen to feed hay from their winter feed supply. The corn crop of nearly 33 million bushels was the lowest since 1930.

Vegetable growers also suffered as record high temperatures affected both yields and quality. An unusually large acreage of sweet corn and tomatoes was abandoned because of the dry, hot weather.

A below-average year was the story for fruit as a spring freeze and the precipitation shortage combined to cut production of apples, cherries and peaches.

There were bright sides to the agriculture picture. Milk production per cow reached 9,240 pounds, an increase of 300 pounds over 1965.

Winter wheat yielded a record 36 bushels per acre. Barley hit a new high of 58 bushels an acre and rye, with a 29-bushel yield, was only one bushel below the record.

Pennsylvania continued to lead the nation in mushroom production, was fourth in eggs, fourth in peaches, fifth in milk, fifth in apples and seventh in tobacco.

Agricultural prospects for 1967 brightened considerably as abundant rain fell statewide from March through June.

BUREAU of Plant Industry

Cereal leaf beetle, gypsy moth and the European chafer were some of the problems the Bureau of Plant Industry faced during the fiscal year.

In addition to controlling pests which attack vegetation, the bureau, among other duties, provided information concerning insects and their control.

TAXONOMY, APIARY INSPECTION DIVISION

More than 150 species of insects were identified for residents of Pennsylvania. Information concerning insects and their control was furnished.

A program to enlarge the division's collection of immature insects was begun. Many insects are most destructive in their immature stage and this is the form most often submitted for species identification.

More than 43,000 colonies of bees were inspected at apiaries in 33 counties. Eight hundred eighty-four colonies were found to be infected with American foul brood. They were treated or destroyed. In the apiary inspection program, about half the counties are visited each year. Apiaries where disease is found are inspected annually until the disease disappears.

CONTROL PROGRAM DIVISION

Cereal leaf beetle, a serious pest of grasses and small grains, was found in Pennsylvania for the first time in 35 scattered locations in Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mer-

cer counties. A quarantine will be established to prohibit the movement of untreated grain, hay, straw and other items from the infected areas.

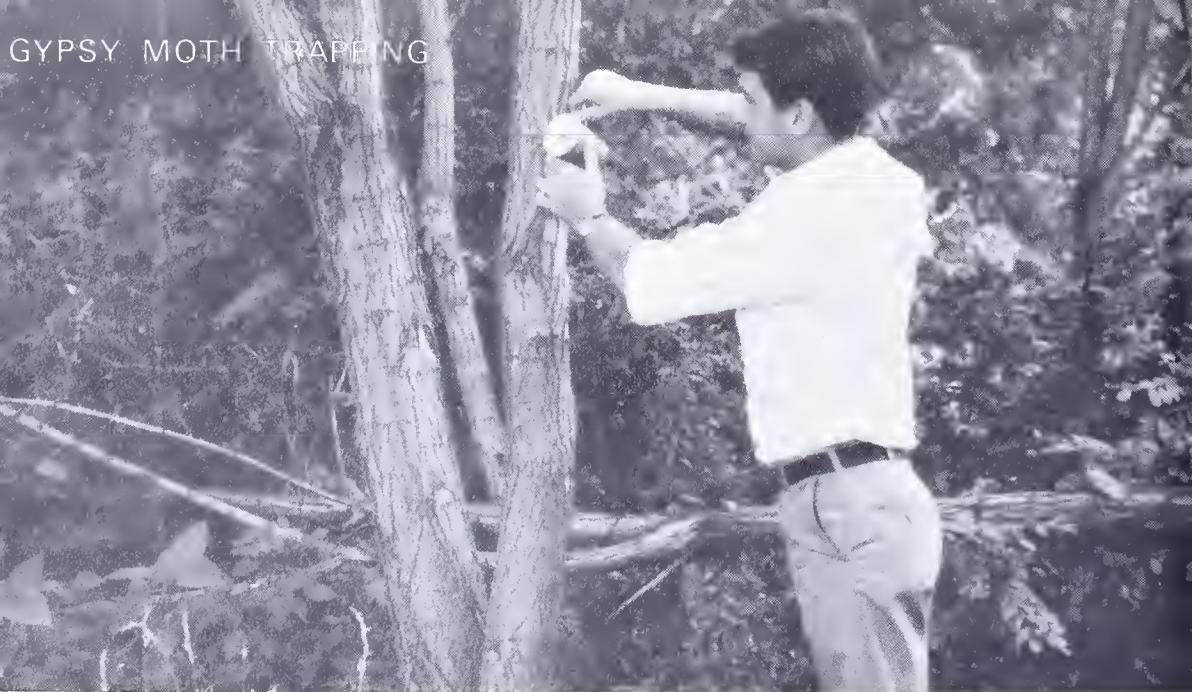
Nearly 72,000 acres where gypsy moth had been found were sprayed with a short-life insecticide. Counties sprayed were Bucks, Carbon, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne. More than a million egg parasites were released. Areas where the moth was found were quarantined to prevent movement of possibly infected material such as logs and stones.

Pennsylvania received approximately 16,000 male sterile moths for release from USDA - ARS in the first large scale field experiment in the U.S. to determine whether or not this technique could be used in control of Gypsy moth at low level populations.

A quarantine was established for European chafer when the insect was discovered in Bedford, Carbon, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh and Luzerne counties. A research project to test the effectiveness of several chemicals on adult chafers was begun at Sayre.

In its program to control black stem rust, a fungus which hits small grains, the division destroyed 12,000 rust-spreading barberry bushes in 16 counties. The program has been very successful in reducing this grain disease.





An aerial survey revealed 294 oak wilt infection sites in Allegheny, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Centre, Clarion, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Somerset and Venango counties. Diseased oaks and others of that species within a 50-foot radius were cut and all stumps treated with a chemical. Total trees cut numbered 3,545.

BOTANY, SEED DIVISION

The division is the watchdog which insures that seed will germinate and that information on package labels conforms with package contents.

Inspections were made at 1,406 retail and wholesale establishments by seed inspectors. Five hundred and twenty-two lots of seed were ordered removed from sale.

Three hundred and five violation reports were filed following laboratory examination of grass mixtures, field seed, vegetable seed, flower seed and tree and shrub trees.

The laboratory made the following tests:

Purity analysis	1,118
Noxious weed	2,145
Germination	5,854
Test weights	377
Sand tests (greenhouse)	146
Bio-assay (treatment)	656
Other tests	40

Examinations were made of 15 samples of bird and scratch feed. Eight were found to be illegal because of weeds seeds.

Inspections were made on the following acres for the production of certified seeds:

Small grains	6,196 acres	Potatoes	205 acres
Hybrid corn	782 acres	Tomatoes	499 acres
Forage (crownvetch)	640 acres	Tobacco	188 plants
Soybeans	290 acres	Celery	100 plants
Turf grass	163 acres		

PLANT PATHOLOGY DIVISION

Forty-seven fields containing 655 acres were planted with certified seed in the annual virus evaluation of seed potatoes sold in Pennsylvania. Tests showed the virus percentage for fields planted with Pennsylvania potatoes was .37 percent while the other fields showed a .34 percent.

NURSERY INSPECTION DIVISION

The stock of nearly 3,000 nurseries and dealers was checked for insects and disease as was the stock of 1,000 non-resident nurseries doing business in Pennsylvania.

Continued emphasis was placed on the detection of soil inhabiting subterranean feeding insects.

EXAMINING FOR PINE NEEDLE SCALE



BUREAU of Animal Industry

Prevention, control and eradication of transmissible diseases of domestic animals and poultry is the responsibility of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

All livestock marketing agencies in the state are now participating in a market cattle identification program. In this program, tags are applied to the backs of cattle so that the herd can be identified should brucellosis or tuberculosis be found in carcasses.

DIVISION OF MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

The incidence of disease outbreaks in the miscellaneous diseases continues to decline. Hog cholera has become nearly non-existent and rabies is found almost exclusively in wildlife in Pennsylvania.

Horse diseases, however, are expected to require more attention as the equine population increases. Exotic diseases will require increased surveillance.

Cooperative efforts of state and national agencies will be required to eradicate rabies from wildlife population and remove this potential hazard from domestic animal and human populations.

DISEASE CONTROL

Reported outbreaks were acknowledged and action taken on the following:

Blackleg	3	Equine infectious anemia	1
Erysipelas(sheep) . .	1	Hog cholera	4
Erysipelas(swine) . .	8	Rabies	15
Sheep scab	3		

Round VII of the sheep scab eradication program was completed, involving 7,083 flocks and 204,005 sheep. There were 25 flocks considered suspect by lay inspectors, 25 of which were subsequently declared negative upon veterinary examination. Three flocks considered clinically suspicious were quarantined and dipped. No mites were found in this round.

Other activities of the division included: stallion registration - 102 animals qualified and licensed for public service; garbage feeding of swine - 150 operations licensed and inspected periodically; poultry technicians - 45 laymen licensed to draw blood samples used in the pullorum disease program; shipments - interstate and international movements of all species, except bovine, into and out of Pennsylvania, were checked for compliance with regulations.

DIVISION OF MEAT HYGIENE

The division supervises and controls sanitary conditions in slaughter houses and meat markets and conducts ante and post-mortem examinations of food animals. It licenses meat handlers, livestock dealers, livestock auction markets, horse slaughtering establishments and rendering plants.

Preliminary work done by the division and the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates one-third of the rendering plants may have salmonella organisms in their finished products.

A sampling program for the presence of pesticide residues in meats showed no significant residue amounts.

DIVISION OF BRUCELLOSIS

The incidence of bovine brucellosis in 480,276 tested cattle was .038 percent. Reactors to tests were found in 135 of the 30,113 herds inspected.

There are now 25 counties certified as being brucellosis free. They are Blair, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Dauphin, Elk, Forest, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lehigh, Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan and Union.

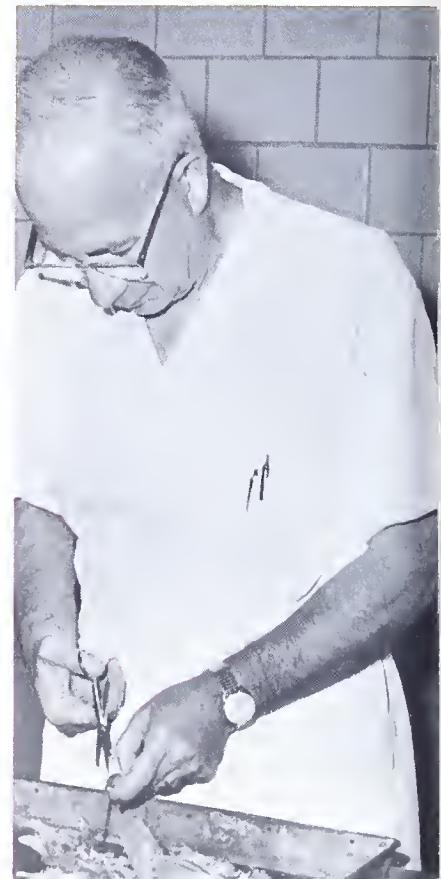


DRAWING BLOOD SAMPLE RABIES SUSPECT

SEARCH FOR RABIES EVIDENCE

PREPARING
BLOOD SAMPLES

AUTOPSY ON QUAIL



During the fiscal year, 208, 393 back tags were applied and 141,597 blood samples were submitted for brucellosis seriological tests.

DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

Nearly 1,500 animals ranging from buffaloes to chinchillas were examined for animal diseases at the Department's central laboratory in Summerdale, near Harrisburg.

Laboratory services were also furnished by five regional laboratories located at the University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State University, Delaware Valley College, Evans City, and Tunkhannock.

The laboratory at Summerdale examined more than a million and one-half specimens during the fiscal year. They included 667,648 specimens from 34 different animal species and 997,362 specimens from avian species. Bacteriological examinations were made on 563 miscellaneous specimens such as culture and feed and water specimens.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

The rate of infection of tuberculosis in cattle increased slightly for the first time in five years.

The increase, from .05 to .07 percent, was caused by a concentrated effort to detect infection in high risk herds. Ten entire herds were destroyed because of infection.

Tuberculin tests were also made on species other than cattle. Ten monkeys and an elephant were tested at the Scranton zoo. Human type tuberculosis was isolated from two positive monkeys. A goat housed in a bar where there were tuberculous cattle was found to have extensive lesions of tuberculosis.

Four hundred and eighty-seven chickens which had been exposed to infected cattle were tested and 47 showed reactions. There were 34 reactors among 426 hogs which were tested. There were also 15 cases of tuberculosis in swine reported from state meat inspections. Five animals were traced to swine herds already under quarantine.

State and federal meat inspectors reported tuberculosis lesions in 30 straight slaughter cattle. All animals were successfully traced to the herd of origin.

BUREAU of Dog Law Enforcement

The Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law of 1965 and the Domestic Mink Act.

Its primary functions are to adjudicate claims for damages caused by dogs, insure the licensing of dogs, investigate larceny and poisoning of dogs, reimburse legally constituted law enforcement agencies for holding and humanely disposing of dogs, inspection of kennels, and the issuance of mink propogating permits.

During the fiscal year, dog law officers investigated 469 damage claims for death or injury to livestock and poultry known to have been caused by dogs. These investigations resulted in indemnifying farmers and owners a total of \$30,463. This amount does not include \$9,440 paid directly by dog owners whose dogs were identified by law officers.

Bureau officers filed 1338 prosecutions for offenses ranging from harboring or owning unlicensed dogs to kennel operators not meeting kennel rules and regulations regarding sanitary conditions.

More than 2000 kennel inspections were made by officers, resulting in corrections, suspensions and prosecutions.

A record total of 822,095, individual licenses and 1,798 kennel licenses were issued in the Commonwealth, not including cities of the first and second class. Revenue from all license fees totaled \$1,075,666.95.

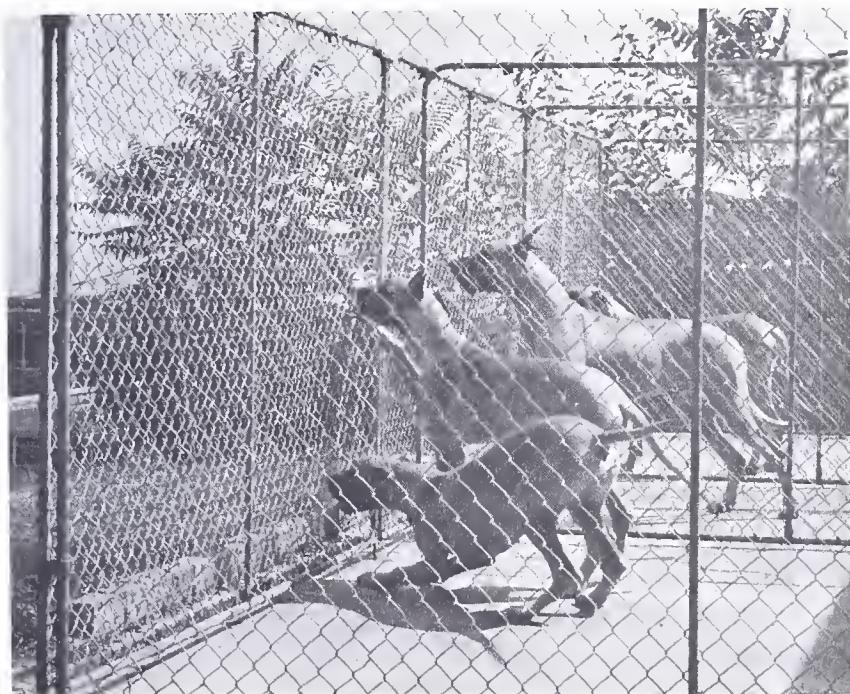
The Department subsidizes construction of new shelters or expansion of existing shelters for legal law enforcement agencies. Payments are made when construction is completed at the rate of \$1 for each \$2 invested by the agency. The maximum amount paid by the Department is \$15,000, the minimum \$1,000.

The following grants were approved for the building of dog shelters: \$15,000, Beaver County Humane Society; \$12,000, Bucks County SPCA, Lahaska; \$15,000, Harrisburg Area Humane Society; \$15,000, Lehigh County Humane Society, Allentown; \$10,000, McKean County SPCA, Bradford; \$15,000, Olga and Dorthea Dessim Society, Honesdale; \$3,000, Susquehanna County Humane Society, Montrose; \$15,000, Northwestern Pa. Humane Society, Glenwood Park, Erie.

The bureau administers the domestic mink act and issues permits to persons raising or breeding mink in captivity. Permits cost \$25.

During the fiscal year 219 mink propagating permits were issued. The \$5,450 revenue from permits was paid into the domestic fund and will be used for administering the provisions of the mink act and for conducting research on domestic mink.

GREAT DANE KENNEL



BUREAU of Markets

The Bureau of Markets exists to help state farmers and processors find markets for agricultural items produced and processed in Pennsylvania.

In addition to assisting producers and processors, the Bureau also makes inspections to determine if grade standards set for various food items are being complied with. Through this type of work, a consumer is assured, for example, that the eggs he purchases have been checked for quality and size.

DIVISION OF EGGS AND POULTRY

The first full year of enforcing the Eggs Unfit for Food Law was completed. There are currently 54 egg breakers whose facilities and products are inspected by the division.

Division agents completed 18,474 Fresh Eggs Law and Egg Standards inspections during the fiscal year. There were 95 violations.

One hundred and eighty-six persons were licensed as egg graders following training and examinations. Every plant classified as a certified plant is required to have licensed graders.

DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

The division's livestock specialists graded 46,337 head of livestock at various auctions held in the state.

Market news on sales at full-time auctions were prepared and distributed to livestock producers and buyers. This is a service to keep producers informed of current prices and trends.

DIVISION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Destination inspections of such produce as peaches, apples, potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables were made in major and minor markets. These inspections, made at the orchard or farm, are an insurance to the consignee and consumer that the products conform to the grade given them by inspectors.

Weekly reports of mushroom prices were mailed to more than 400 trades people.

Packaged potatoes were inspected to verify that there was no misrepresentation on bag markings as to weight and grade of the contents.

TABLE 1

BUREAU ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967

FAIR FUND SECTION	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
*No. of Fairs	88	95	107	108
**Disbursements	\$440,600	\$539,218	\$774,202	\$834,120,24
*Attendance (partly est.)	4,600,481	4,562,345	4,662,228	6,063,141

*Does not include 4-H or FFA events, or Dairy, Livestock, and Farm Shows.

**Includes 4-H, FFA, Dairy Show, and Livestock Show.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION

Shipping Pt. Insp. for processing (tons)	291,000	307,000	373,258	268,669
Carlot Insp., fresh markets	1,080	1,345	1,527	709
Carlot Insp., Terminal Market	(no record)	57	66	123
F&V Insp. Certificates issued	62,663	77,624	83,360	58,823
Institutional Inspections (pounds)	(no record)	807,268	673,778	698,773
Produce Dealers Licenses issued	236	228	217	206
Apples in CAS (boxes)	0	361,898	298,907	246,939
Certified Quality Apples (boxes)	0	0	25,623	4,750
Apples exported (boxes)	182,400	216,400	398,569	110,648
Pears exported	(no record)	(no record)	(no record)	3,006
**F&V Marking Law Prosecutions	101	79	48	95
***Compulsory Marking Law Insp. (lots)	11,301	7,525	9,688	10,813
Grower-Processor Fees to Insp. Ass'n	\$103,720	\$120,326	\$140,950	\$121,305.36

**Educational program appears to be working; better compliance with laws.

***Use of inspectors in certification work limited in enforcement.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DIVISION

Auctions in Market News Reports	13	14	15	15
Headage in Market News Reports	568,778	577,079	632,638	658,145
Livestock Headage Graded	42,326	40,412	45,392	46,337
*Lambs sold thru pools	26,262	25,245	23,281	19,842
Total Lambs Graded (Incl. pools)	31,354	28,250	28,560	28,473
Grower Returns (from pools only)	\$498,978	\$505,225	\$501,485	\$428,790.13

*Some growers in pools are now big enough to sell direct to buyers-lambs buyer graded.

TABLE I (con't.)

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Shell Egg Plants Certified	50	56	55	55
Liquid & Frozen Egg Plants Certified	0	1	5	6
Shell Eggs Cert. (dozens)	34,646,450	35,780,910	36,100,000	34,000,000
Liquid & Frozen Eggs Cert. (lbs.)	0	407,000	3,624,984	9,333,633
Egg Opening Licenses (Eggs Unfit for Foods Law)	0	0	0	54
Cert. Baby Chicks exported	4,050,805	4,629,995	4,405,432	4,643,330
Cert. Hatching Eggs exported (dozens)	561,009	679,855	715,678	686,837
Cert. Turkey Poulets exported	0	0	2,850	2,700
Cert. Turkey Hatching Eggs exported (dozens)	0	0	3,833	1,500
Air Sanitation Tests (Hatch. & Plants)	41	60	62	61
Regulatory Egg Inspections	21,167	20,595	19,464	18,484
Contract Inspections (mainly State Inst.)	1,575	2,277	2,522	2,512
Eggs in Contract Insp. (cases)	26,643	70,099	80,948	68,544
Egg Graders Licensed	153	151	153	186
* Flock Selection Agents Licensed	77	77	67	58
Bacteria Count Tests on Liquid-Frozen Eggs	0	0	131	198
** Prosecutions, Egg Law Violations	150	101	98	95

* Fewer hatcheries; fewer inspections required.

** Educational program appears to be working; better compliance with laws.

NOTE: Zeros one or two years back of some items indicate new programs.

DIVISION OF MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Three marketing advisory councils were formed for potatoes, grapes and mushrooms. The purpose of the councils is to promote the use of Pennsylvania agricultural products, develop research projects, and improve product quality.

Buyers' guides were published to aid commercial buyers interested in purchasing vegetables, peaches, apples, pears, nursery stock and mushrooms produced in the state.

The division designed and produced exhibits to stimulate increased use of the state's agricultural products. The exhibits are used at fairs, trade shows and associations.

TABLE II - EXPENSES

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
General Operations (400 Account)	\$451,058	\$489,514	\$550,476
Matched Funds Program	35,000	35,000	35,000
	\$486,058 (a)	\$524,514 (a)	\$585,476 (a)

(a) Totals are from reports as of June 30 each year, including encumbrances.

(Ultimately, some encumbrances were not actually expenses)

TABLE III ~ INCOME

FEES	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Leg Bands and Hatchery Fees	*\$16,763.50	\$14,744.87	\$15,781.27
Shell Egg Certification	14,391.25	15,795.00	16,175.45
Contract Egg Inspections	2,175.00	3,193.00	3,089.65
Egg Opening License (Eggs Unfit for Foods Law)	0	0	2,650.00
Federal-State Agreement	0	0	848.93
Liquid-Frozen Egg Certification	0	985.00	1,430.00
F&V Inspection Fees	5,266.94	3,524.65	2,642.68
F&V Overhead Fees	---	5,737.56	3,033.03
Registration Fees	95.00	70.00	125.00
Produce Dealers Licenses	1,140.00	1,085.00	1,030.00
Livestock Grading	3,101.47	4,057.71	4,254.63
 FINES			
Fresh Eggs Law and Standards	5,055.00	3,829.00	1,790.00
Sale of Eggs	16,120.66	18,163.81	16,343.33
	\$64,108.82	\$71,185.60	\$69,193.97

LIVESTOCK GRADING



BUREAU of Foods and Chemistry

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry continued to offer services to the consumer during the fiscal year.

The bureau's field staff of food agents, milk sanitarians, and feed and fertilizer inspectors is responsible for the enforcement of Pennsylvania's food, milk, feed and fertilizer laws.

Included in inspectors' duties were examinations of food and agricultural products at state institutions, public schools and surplus food storage areas.

DIVISION OF FOOD CONTROL

Agents assigned to the division made 25,000 inspections of establishments where food for human consumption is manufactured, warehoused or sold.

Fifty-five hundred samples were obtained and submitted to laboratories where they were evaluated for compliance with standards of composition and freedom from adulteration. Most of the samples conformed to prescribed standards. Non-compliance resulted in resampling, warning letters and legal actions.

During the year approximately 400 prosecutions were initiated by food agents. The majority of the prosecutions were based on samples lifted. A few were based on unsanitary conditions found at the time of inspection.

Enforcement of Pennsylvania's new frozen food law began on January 1, 1967. The law covers the manufacture, storage, transportation and retailing of frozen foods.

DIVISION OF MILK SANITATION

The division supervises the production and processing of milk and milk products. It works primarily with dairy farms and dairy plants in Pennsylvania and neighboring states.

A total of 1,886 milk plant inspections, 4,874 routine farm inspections and 2,196 miscellaneous calls were made by division sanitarians. Ninety-four surveys and 47 spot checks were made in a cooperative program with the U.S. Public Health Service.

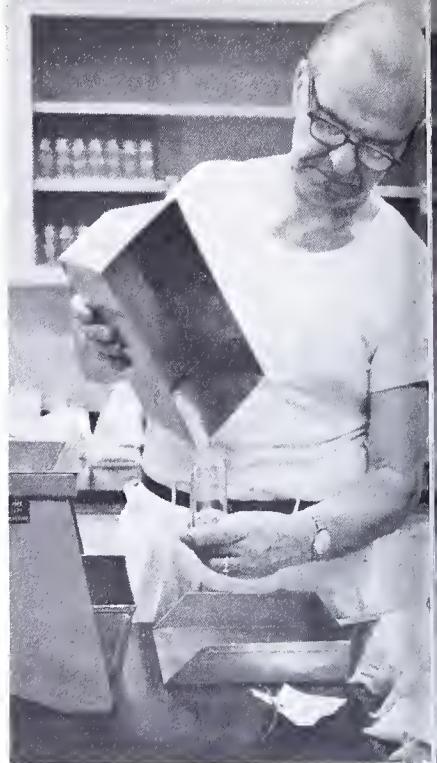
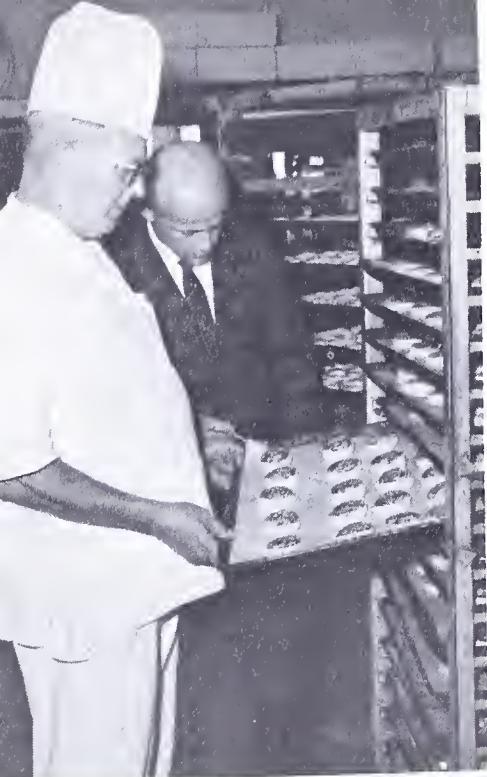
DIVISION OF FEED AND FERTILIZER

A total of 3,712 samples of animal feed was collected and analyzed during the year to make certain they complied with declared guarantees for protein, fat and fiber. More than 1,300 fertilizer samples were checked for their plant nutrient content. One hundred and nineteen samples of liming materials and other miscellaneous samples were analyzed.

The feed and fertilizer inspectors, as a part of their regular duties, also inspected feed mills in their areas according to guidelines set up by the Food and Drug Administration.

PRODUCT INSPECTION





PREPARING FEED SAMPLE

BAKERY INSPECTION

WEIGHING FEED SAMPLE

CHECKING MEDICATED FEED

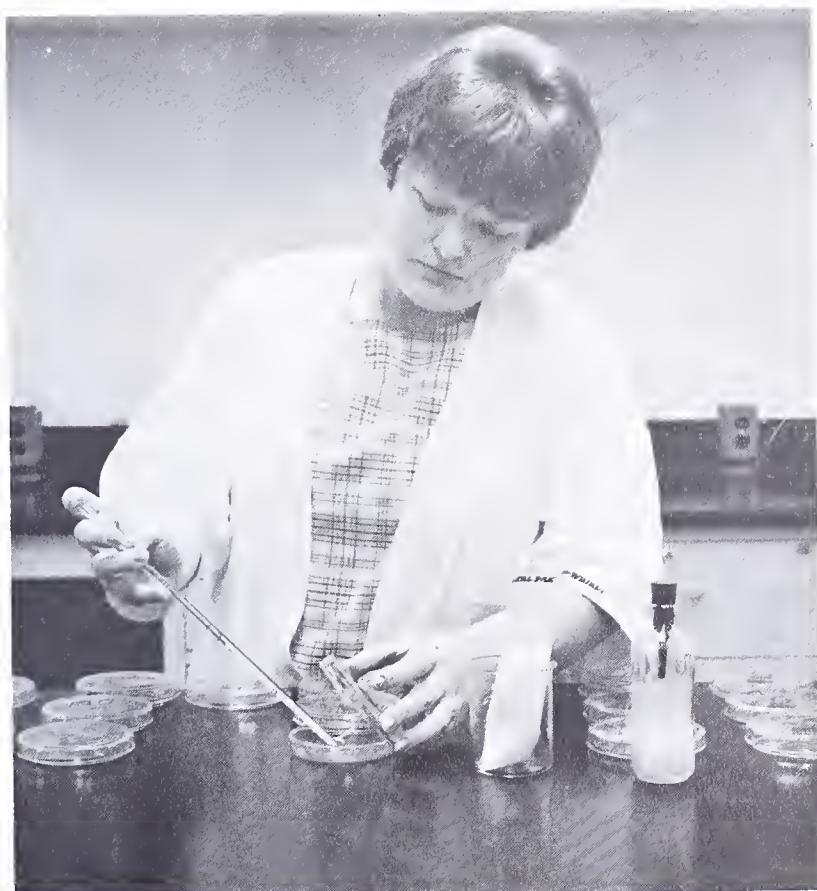


LABORATORY SECTION

The laboratory section analyzes all samples lifted by food agents and feed and fertilizer inspectors located within a radius of 75 miles of Harrisburg. It also contracts work in food, milk and agricultural products to five laboratories.

During the year much work was done on raw agricultural products for pesticide residues in dairy products, produce, meat and feeds. All products examined were found to be within the established tolerances for residues.

PLATING MILK SAMPLE



BUREAU of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is the support bureau of the Department, furnishing services related to money, people and material resources essential for carrying out the many programs.

During fiscal year 1966-67, the bureau increased the quantity and quality of services performed for the Department. This was possible through the acquisition of additional equipment and facilities, up-dating and modifying existing equipment and facilities and by the staffing of all authorized positions.

DISCUSSION ON PERSONNEL



Departmental Expenditures

<u>Program</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Wages</u>	<u>Supplies Materials & Cont. Services</u>	<u>Furniture Equipment & Livestock</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Totals</u>
General Fund:						
Executive & General Admin.	\$ 392,773	\$ 1,150	\$ 59,136	\$ 26,092		\$ 479,151
Bur. of Animal Industry	1,036,841	11,040	783,495	26,801		1,858,177
Bur. of Foods & Chemistry	536,304	350	156,007	2,737		695,398
Bur. of Markets	368,235	5,923	169,034	2,537	\$ 35,000	580,729
Bur. of Plant Industry	229,898	90,944	140,217	3,987		465,046
Soil & Water Con. Commission	61,757		206,492	649		270,898
Bur. of Dog Law Enforcement	322,212		103,900	797		426,909
Grants & Subsidies				296,165		296,165
Total General Fund	2,948,020	109,407	1,620,281	63,600	331,165	5,072,473
Farm Show Commission	34,638	273,700	214,467	12,134	52,756	587,695
Penna. Fair Fund:						
Payments to Fairs					836,540	836,540
Marketing & Consumer Services	6,532		40,186	12,911	1,500	61,129
Agricultural Research	11,882	6,469	542,064	2,710		563,125
Total Penna. Fair Fund	18,414	6,469	582,250	15,621	838,040	1,460,794
Harness Racing Fund:						
General Operations	80,559	119,194	54,045	4,350		258,148
Admin. Penna. Fair Fund	33,170		10,610	1,882		45,662
Total Harness Racing Fund	113,729	119,194	64,655	6,232		303,810
Feed & Fertilizer Fund	22,721		7,891	1,667		32,279
Total Dept. of Agr.	\$3,137,522	\$508,770	\$2,489,544	\$99,254		\$1,221,961
						\$7,457,051



ART ROOM

In personnel work, a classification survey initiated by the bureau led to a complete revision of the food inspector classes in the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

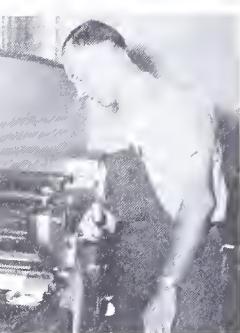
Major training activity was in the area of stenography, typing and dog law enforcement. Thirty stenographers and typists participated in refresher and skill development training. Sixty dog law officers took part in an extensive training course.

Additional and more sophisticated equipment enabled the duplicating section to meet most departmental needs. Production now ranges from one-page, one-color items to multi-color brochures.

During the year, 130 new vehicles were obtained to replace worn-out vehicles. In the performance of agribusiness, approximately five million miles were traveled by the Department's personnel. Approximately \$106,000 was spent for fleet maintenance.

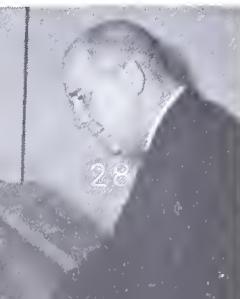
The livestock performance testing and the soil and forage testing laboratories were completed at University Park during the fiscal year. The new laboratories will enhance the Department's testing and research programs.

The new District III agricultural center at Tunkhannock is nearing completion. This new and modern facility will increase both the quality and kinds of services available to the agricultural community in the northeastern area of the state.



PRESS ROOM

ECKING FACILITIES



State Soil and Water Conservation Commission

The State Soil and Water Conservation Commission is concerned with all aspects of conservation including the control of soil erosion, flood control, reduction of air and water pollution, forestry management, related activities of wildlife management, providing for recreation and open space areas, and preserving for agriculture the land best suited for agricultural purposes.

The number of soil and water conservation districts in Pennsylvania is 64. Only Philadelphia, Delaware and Forest counties have not been established as districts.

The districts helped achieve these conservation accomplishments in the 1966 fiscal year:

Farm ponds	462
Strip cropping (field and contour)	34,628 acres
Tree planting	9,544 acres
Diversion terraces	806,572 lineal feet
Grass waterways	335 acres
Farm plans (cumulative)	28,944 plans
Farm plans (1966)	3,274 plans
District cooperators (cumulative)	35,329 cooperators
District cooperators (1966)	3,863 cooperators

The Commission again cooperated with The Pennsylvania State University and the Soil Conservation Service in making soil surveys in various counties. The soil sur-



CONSERVATION AND EROSION

vey reports, formerly used chiefly by agriculture, took on added importance because of the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act that requires survey information prior to the granting of permits for the construction of many new homes. The surveys are also of particular value to real estate developers, architects, industries, and planning commissions.

Soil surveys have now been completed and published in 16 counties. Field work has been completed in 10 other counties and the surveys are ready for publication. Soil survey work is in various states of progress in 38 other counties in the state. A total of 1,464,399 acres were surveyed in 1966.

The Commission is directly involved in the federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, commonly referred to as PL 566. This act provides for conservation practices including multiple purpose water retention structures, on watershed areas of less than 250,000 acres.

The Commission was again designated as the agency to develop a state program for the land stabilization and erosion control sections of the Appalachian Act. Money allocated to the state for the fiscal year amounted to \$413,000. The number of counties receiving assistance totaled 11.

State Farm Show Commission

Operating the State Farm Show building was big business in 1966-67. There were 68 scheduled events which included 11 agricultural, 27 commercial and 30 sporting activities.

Actually the building was in full operation 327 full days since there were 145 actual show days which required 120 days to set up and 62 days to tear down.

Among the events were the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Pennsylvania All-American Dairy Show, Pennsylvania National Horse Show, Home and Garden Show, Sportsman Show, Automobile Show, Mobile Home Show, Shrine circus, basketball games and wrestling tournaments.

The flurry and scurry associated with operating the Farm Show complex are exemplified by an October week when the horse show, a restaurant show, a hardware show and an escheat sale were going on at the same time.

Cleaning up each area presents problems. The main exhibition hall has five acres of asphalt tile floor to be kept, scrubbed and waxed.

Changing from one event to another also poses problems. For example, placing a basketball floor in the large arena is a job requiring two to three days.

Keeping the farm show complex warm on a winter day requires a carload of coal while keeping the buildings in operation requires the skills of carpenters, electricians, plumbers and a host of other occupations.

The Pennsylvania All-American Dairy Show, attended by 8,000, drew 2,474 entries from the United States and Canada. Premiums totaling \$44,600 were paid to winners.

The Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition drew 2,835 entries from 21 states. Premiums amounted to \$48,530.

The 51st Pennsylvania Farm Show attracted 710,000, a new record for the five-day event.

1967 PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW
SUMMARY OF COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

Department	Number of Exhibitors	Number of Entries	Number Cash Premiums Offered	Number Cash Premiums Awarded	Total Money Offered	Total Money Awarded
Horses	63	280	225	187	\$ 4,700.00	\$ 4,250.00
Sheep	148	802	676	494	5,729.00	4,626.00
Swine	130	308	328	292	3,362.00	3,131.00
Beef Cattle	182	378	755	328	11,833.00	6,650.00
Dairy Cattle	469	1,320	974	738	17,520.00	15,395.00
Corn	88	128	84	60	505.00	311.00
Small Grains	92	149	113	79	321.00	242.00
Potatoes and Potato Grading	56	63	113	44	447.00	217.00
Hay	88	162	78	72	450.00	392.00
Tobacco	102	234	112	112	312.00	312.00
Apples	29	535	416	318	2,713.00	2,155.00
Edible Nuts	68	279	211	155	480.00	397.00
Vegetables	48	181	257	149	1,264.00	860.00
Maple Products	29	92	51	48	318.00	302.00
Apiary Products	67	160	227	113	1,183.00	797.00
4-H Entomology Club	44	44	23	16	107.00	71.00
Christmas Trees	23	78	45	43	262.00	255.00
Wool	11	37	46	28	296.00	205.00
Eggs	172	250	172	97	651.00	396.00
Dressed Turkeys	15	51	42	33	180.00	156.00
Poultry	124	2,408	3,972	1,980	6,678.50	4,049.50
Home Economics	1,585	2,296	1,312	991	2,943.75	2,297.25
Rural Talent	76	88	72	70	910.00	2,949.10
School Demonstration	58	57	30	30	1,040.00	1,040.00
School Exhibits	18	18	18	18	910.00	910.00
TOTALS	3,785	10,398	10,352	6,495	\$65,115.25	\$52,365.85



Crop Reporting Service

The Crop Reporting Service, sponsored by the state and federal Departments of Agriculture, collects, compiles and analyzes basic information on agriculture in Pennsylvania.

The information provides basic facts needed by growers, dealers, handlers, processors and all who may be concerned with any phase of food and fiber industries.

Crop and livestock reports have their beginning on the home front. More than 15,000 farmers serve as voluntary reporters by reporting information for their own farms and their local communities. In addition, there are thousands of businessmen and other officials serving as reporters. The statistics, facts and figures obtained by the reporting system are universally accepted and widely used.

Over a 12-month period, the Crop Reporting Service conducts more than 300 surveys by mail. From these surveys, approximately 800,000 copies of statistical reports are developed.

Area sampling, a relatively new method of sampling, is now being tested. Two major programs -- June and December enumerative and objective measurement of corn yield -- are based on probability sampling.

Frequent changes in sources of supplies, quantities produced and changes in farm products lead to a desire for a better basis of judgment on the part of individual farmers and farm commodity groups. The Crop Reporting Service is attempting to fill this need.

Continuing the pronounced trend of the last two decades farms continued to decline in number. There were an

estimated 80,000 farms January 1, down 2,000 farms from a year earlier and 87,000 fewer than 20 years ago. The trend to fewer but larger farms continued.

As dry weather plagued the state for the fifth consecutive year, 49 counties qualified for disaster relief. All areas of the state had below normal precipitation from April 1 to October 10.

Rains came too late to help the corn crop which was the smallest since 1930. Production of corn was approximately 33 million bushels. The yield of 49 bushels per acre was the lowest since 1957.

Many farmers were short of winter feed since some of the first cuttings of hay were fed during the summer when pastures failed. During early 1966, heavy culling of dairy herds occurred because of lack of winter feed.

Vegetable growers also suffered from the drought. Dry weather caused stunted crops and record high temperatures resulted in blossoms drying up.

A below average year was generally the story of Pennsylvania fruit production. Lack of precipitation caused smaller fruit for apples and peaches. The grape crop, however, totalled 41,000 tons, 5,000 tons above average.

Pennsylvania continued to be the nation's leader in mushroom production, producing an estimated 89 million pounds.

The state also remained as the most important cut flower producing state in the northeast. The wholesale value of cut flowers was \$11.5 million.



CROP REPORTING EXPLAINED
TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS

State Harness Racing Commission

Pari-mutuel harness racing continued its phenomenal growth in Pennsylvania in 1966 with another fine season and new records attesting to its popularity and public appeal.

A total of 2,028,484 persons went to the tracks for 248 nights of racing and wagered \$121,971,001.

While attendance was down 3.4 percent from the previous year, the total pari-mutuel handle was up 3.6 percent.

It is interesting to note that attendance in Pennsylvania represented 7.3 percent of the total number of people (27,581,760) who enjoyed pari-mutuel harness racing at tracks in the nation.

The increasing popularity of this sport resulted in \$9,573,356 in revenue to all governmental agencies in Pennsylvania, an increase of 13.2 percent over 1965. Of this total, \$7,133,937 went to the State Harness Racing Fund, 4.4 percent more than the sum derived a year earlier.

Throughout the year racing was keenly contested as horsemen competed for purses totaling \$5,473,028 -- almost 8 percent more than the amount offered in purses in 1965.

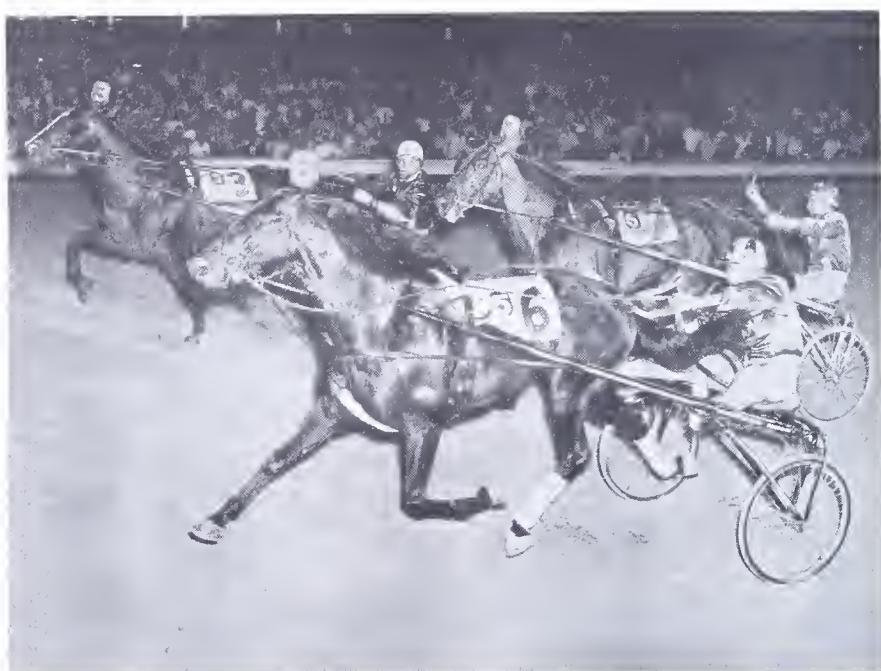
At The Meadows, nine winners of mile races were clocked in two minutes or less, more than in any previous season there.

Pocono Downs, in its second season, had eight one-mile races faster than two minutes. Last year's best time was 2:00.4.

The Liberty Bell track, at which both Liberty Bell and William Penn racing associations conduct their meetings,

was officially recognized by the U.S. Trotting Association as the fastest 5/8-mile track in the nation.

An unusual record was established during Grand Circuit Week at Liberty Bell Park. Billy Haughton, the nation's leading money-winning driver in nine of the past 13 years, won all six Grand Circuit Week features. As far as could be determined, it was the first time in Grand Circuit history -- dating back to 1873 -- that one driver had scored a clean sweep.



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